OLD BROADSIDES GOING AT AUCTION Gets Lessons in Oratory From

Rare Early American Books Also in American Art Galleries.

UNIQUE MATHER VOLUME

Part of Collection From Stores of Massachusetts Historical Society.

Two collections of rare broadsides books and tracts that cover many periods of our colonial and revolutionary history are on view in the American Art Association's galleries, Madison square South, preparatory to sales on February SCHURMAN QUITS consigned by the Massachusetts Histori cal Society, and the second collection owned by Francis W. Fabyan of Boston contains many rare Cotton Mather

The posters relating to the Continental Army include the "First Address to the Soldiers at Cambridge, 1775," and an act of Massachusetts for reenforcing the army. There is also a manuscript orderly book from Washington's headquarters that covers the period of the surrender of Cornwallis and is partly in the handwriting of Alexander Hamilton war animosities of the early days are those on the resumption of commerce with Great Britain, one of them actually warning the people of Boston against the "wiles of Great Britain."

Of the French and Indian War period there are souvenirs in the shape of preclamations that end with the phrase One of them "God save the king." calls upon all the people for a day of fasting and prayer for the success of submarine warfare, which is thought, when perfected, would be "of the first aportance to this country."

There are also items of great historic interest concerning Benedict Arnold, the Dorr Rebellion, Benjamin Franklin, homas Jefferson, the Quaker troubles in New England, the siege of Boston, the War of 1812 and George Washington. A warlike tone hangs over most of the recient books and manuscripts, but here American poetry, a softer note is sounded. For instance, there is a poem that be-

A seaman of Plymouth, sweet William by A wooing of beautiful Susan he came; At length he obtained her love and good

Mr. Fabyan's collection of Americana is said to be one of the finest that have ome to the auctions in years. His copies of early publications are further re markable for having been excellently preserved, and also for the inscriptions Certain of the Mather items bear the signatures of such well known contempora-ries as Jonathan Belcher, Thomas Foxcroft and John Barnard. The collection throughout is one of great significance but two items stand forth with special These are Cotton Mather's resentation copy to the Rev. J. Belcher of the "High Attainment" and a unique copy of Increase Mather's "Narrative of the Miseries of New England."

PAINTINGS SHOWN AT LOTOS CLUB

The annual exhibition of paintings by members of the Lotes Club is occupying the club's gallery in West Fifty-seventh street, and is practically composed of paintings that are old friends to the habitual gallery visitor. The majority of the contributing artists are academi rians and those that are not are in sympathy with them. There is not a note struck anywhere of the wild e ratio sort of painting that has come be known as "modern" art.

The landscapes, as is usual in exhibifloor of American art, outnumber the figure pieces. The standard of merit b about evenly distributed among such men as William M. Coffin, who sends Bruce Crane, with a new "Fall Morning"; John W. Beatty, A. L. Groll, Fredcrick W. Kost and Albert Pike Lucas; but possibly the refinement of the color nd the subtlety of the values will make Mr. Kost's canvas the favorite.

and Peter Marcus's "Cedars." Beatty's "Plymouth Sand Dunes" way of values—there is little to distin- was in progress many floral pieces were guish between the middle and the fore- destroyed and many nameboards misnd-but it is wholly acceptable in placed. quality, both as it affects the palette

The portraits, as might be expected. show a dash of the military; George R. Boynton painting Major-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, and Stanley Middleton doing Gen. Robert Alexander; and in both cases the artists have not only secured character but have reflected the resolute war mood. A figure painting by Rober Vonnot is of a kind that once was fam illar in Academy exhibitions, but now it strikes one as a novelty. It is a large canvas with some lady tennis players who have temporarily forsaken the cour in order to examine the finger ring of one of their number. All the women is plicity that impels them is, in these days, rather engaging.

WOMAN, 101, IS NOT YET TIRED OF LIVING

Was Active in Red Cross Work During War.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Feb. 14 .- Mrs. Irene Cokefair of 215 Belleville avenue, Bloomfield, will celebrate her 101st birthday to-morrow in her home. She is enjoying excellent health, and in physically attenger than in several years. The says she is not tired of liv-

years. The says she is not tired of living. During the war Mrs. Cockefair was actively engaged in knitting for the Red Cross. She attributes her long life to daily exercises and regular hours for eating and sleeping.

Mrs. Cockefair's maiden name was Irene Abbott. She was born in Hinsdale. Mass., February 15, 1819, being the oldest of six children. In the fall oldest of six children. In the fall 1842 she was married to Samuel Cockefair at Pittafield, Mass., and went to Bloomfield a short time later, where her husband had been appointed super-tutendent of the Thomas Oakes & Co. woollen mills. She had three daughters, all now dead. all now dead. Her husband died thirtythree years ago. Mrs. Coekefair is a Episoopal Church and last attended ser-vices four years ago.

LADY ASTOR COACHED BY BRITISH PREMIER

Special Cable, Copyright, 1820, by Tun Sun and New York Henald. LONDON, Feb. 14.—The maiden speech which Lady Astor has threatened to make in the House of Commons has not yet materialized. Meanwhile she is gaining reputation as a speaker at pub-lic meetings. She made a great im-pression when she spoke recently on the League of Nations. She has much dry umor and presents her views in clear understandable language. She will speak at the mass meeting to be held soon to demand more women members of the House of Commons.

Some of the mystery of her elequence may be explained, perhaps, by the fact that she is being coached by that most astute British parliamentarism and speaker. Premier David Lloyd George, who passed the last week-end with Lord and Lady Aston at Ciliaden, that beau and Lady Astor at Cliveden, their beau-

AS CORNELL HEAD

Convinced "Reasonably Frequent" Changes Are Beneficial to Universities.

ITHACA, Feb. 14.—Feeling that "reasonably frequent" changes in the chief executiveship of universities is essential to their welfare, Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, president of Cornell University since 1892, to-day tendered his resigna tion to the board of trustees. Dr. Schurman requested that it become effective t the next commencement on June 23. "I have long been of the opinion," Dr. Schurman declared in his letter to the trustees, "that it is beneficial and saluthe armies. By Robert Fulton is a curi-ous account of his plan for torpedo and government or business or education, that there should be reasonably fre-quent changes in the office of chief excutive. The variety of situations makes it impossible to fix any particular term that might be generally applicable, but it will perhaps be recognized that there are few cases in which the period can be advantageously extended beyond twentyfive or thirty years."

Dr. Schurman wrote that he has held this view for some time and would have resigned sooner were it not for the war. "I felt in that great crisis," he continued, "that every one denied the priviege of bearing arms, but engaged in a necessary undertaking-and the universities were as indispensable as munitions factories — was under solill emise, her father, admired him and render the best service he could to

It is because the university's was problems are now ended. Dr. Schurman said, that he submits his resignation at this time. He desires also to carry into effect his resolution of many years in regard to changes and wants to be "free for other duties I much desire to at-

tend to." In conclusion Dr. Schurman acknowlmeasure from the trustees, teachers. alumni and students."

Dr. Schurman was Sage professor of ethics and philosophy in Cornell when e was elected to the presidency in \$92 to succeed the late Charles Kendall Adams. He was born in Freetown, Prince Edward Island, May 22, 1854, Works by Members Chiefly Landscapes.

And and in 1875 won the Canadian Gilton With the University of London. He studied for more than five years in England. The Control of the Canadian Gilton Sement Continued in a revolver in my face and not a soul destination of the Control and and in 1875 won the Canadian Gilscotland. France, Germany and Italy have made Kalmikoff, the Cossack and won degrees from the University of leader who flogged an American soi London and the University of Edin-dier, military commander of Viadivos

burgh. Dr. Schurman returned to Canada in 1880 and taught successively in Acadia also the last of the American Red Cross and Dalhousie colleges. He was called women from the interior, arrived at

OBJECT TO REMOVAL OF DEAD AT MARNE

Relatives of French Heroes Not Notfied.

Special Cable, Copyright, 1909, by The Sch and New York Hesald, PARIS, Peb. 14 -The bodies of French lead who fell in the first battle of the Marne are being transferred from that equipment of some kind since the Army battlefield to new graves, it has just of Occupation reached the Rhine, ag-He ment here there is wide indignation marks. Those allowed total approxifiat among the relatives and friends of these mately 250,000 marks. Many claims

Landscapes that are just a bit differ- to have been removed. None of the ent from the classic form are Mr. Lucas's relatives of the fallen French soldjers "Nocturne." William R. Derrick's river have been notified of the removal of the bodies, it was said. At the same time glass due to an explosion at an anit was reported that while the work of punition dump sent in the modest claim leaves something to be desired in the transferring the bodies to new graves was in progress many floral pieces were

French newspapers strongly criticise the move. The military authorities are held to be responsible for the removals, but the names of officials who gave the erder are not known generally.

U. S. FLAG DISPLAY MISLEADS FRENCH Lincoln Day Banners Cause

Report of Peare Ratification. Cable, Copyright, 1900, by Tan Box AND NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Feb. 14 .- The display of the of Lincoln's Birthday Thursday was rewas eagerly selzed upon by newspapers

here for editorial comment.

When Frenchmen saw the American flag displayed so prominently the report at once spread that the United States Senate had ratified the peace treaty and that Americans in Parls were cele-

brating it. Immediately there were many telephone and personal calls at the office of Paris newspapers for information. When they were told that the treaty had not been ratified disappointment was expressed by the French. However, they pressed by the French. However, they learned that Americans never forget their truly great Presidents.

GITLOW DIGS PROZEN COAL.

Er-Assemblyman Gets His Sing Sing Assignment.

Ossining, Feb. 14.—Ex-Assemblyman Benjamin Gitlow, convicted of criminal anarchy, has been assigned to work on the prison coal pile. He was received Friday and did not give his history for the prison records until to-day. Justice such gas gives off an emulsion which the Royal Irish Constabulary, acting on Bartow S. Weeks sentenced him to from attacks sheet iron and eats through it, orders from Dublin Castle, refused to five to ten years at "hard labor."
So far as "hard labor" is concerned. the court's mandate will be carried out. Gitlow was assigned to the yard com-

SIBERIAN BLIZZARDS, IRISH POLITICS CRIPPLE REVOLTERS

Czech Military Commander at Vladivostok Aids to Halt Rioting.

REFUGEES SEIZE

Navy Officers Reach Japan With Large Sums After the Latest Revolution.

By the Associated Press. VLADIVOSTOK, Feb. 18 (delayed.)-Severe weather, blissards and snowstorms in the last few days have crippled outdoor revolutionary demonstra-tions. All Government organizations War Minister under Admiral Kolchak, also one of three leaders who started the revolution which Gen. Rudolf Gaida, the Casch leader, headed last November, has been appointed military commander of the Vladivostok district. His first orders are that all private and public establishments resume their work.
Attempts at rioting, robbery or unau thorised searches or arrests are to be suppressed immediately. Kradovetski, addressing the military heads of the

district, said the present coup marks the downfall of dictatorship. Politics is not the business of the military man, he said, but of the Zematvos, which now recognised their power.
The central bureau of the trade unions

Russiana Flee to Japan.

Nearly all Russian officers arrested Saturday, including high officers of Ro-zanoff's staff, have been released. Those who were unwilling to recognize the new regime were repatriated and will go to Japan or China. Rozanoff remains a refugee at Japanese headquarters. Navy officers and their families who boarded a steamship and put to sea early Saturday are reported to have reached Japan. Those fleeing took quantities of Government gold, officers of the new Government assert.

Revolutionists controlling Vladivostok are cooperating with American and officers in the evacuation of the allied troops. Virtually all Government employees and officials have returned to their posts. All volunteering of military orces has been ordered stopped and the attention of the new Government is being given to reorganization of depart-ments and to helping the Americans and the Czecho-Slovaks to complete their evacuation. One hundred and fifty revolutionist soldiers have been added to the international military police force. which continues police duty within the

Anarchists Continue Active.

by one of the anarchists' proclamations for last night was unattended. Railways are clear to Chita with the transporta tion unhindered and American engineers edged "with sincere gratitude the friend-ly cooperation and support which I have always received in such abundant in the evacuation of American and in the evacuation of American and which is reproduced every day the simple

Czech troops, Revolutionists several days ago reperted their expedition to be rapidly advancing toward Habarovsk, where, they mid, Gen. Kalmikoff's forces were expected to be overthrown any day. His s the last of the Kolchak forces oper-

ating. Recent reports from Chita indicated

tok, replacing Gen. Virego.

Consul-General Harris and his staff, Vladivostok some time ago.

MANY CLAIMS FILED IN OCCUPIED AREA

Strange Cases Come Before U. S. Officials in Coblenz.

AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS, COBLENE Germany, Feb. 9 .- Claims for damages to streets, buildings, farms and even individuals, all reputed to have been done by American soldiers or American are unique and some without any justi-

A woman who contended that her facial appearance had been marred for life owing to cuts caused by flying munition dump sent in the modest claim for 250 marks. It was allowed.

Another woman, whose husband had en killed by an American military oliceman who was chasing distributers of contraband liquer, submitted a claim to the Americans for 250,000 marks, ontending that her sole support had been taken from her. The Americans maintained that the German had been dilled by the American soldier who was cting within his rights in line of duty. The claim was disapproved.

Some of the claims are humorous. ast, summer the Eighty-ninth division orrowed a goat for a circus at its headquarters. Recently a claim was throughout the country are organised filed with the American tewn Major bands of plain brigands. Certainly they asking damages on the contention that the health of the goat had been injured.

This claim was pigeonholed.

A Rhineland farmer recently demanded five marks for a bean pole American flag in shop windows and at houses occupied by Americans in honor alleged to have been solen by an American side of the solen by a sol American soldier. An army commission heard the case and threw out the claim on the ground there was no evithat an American had committed the theft

FRANCE USES WOOD IN GAS PRODUCTION

Efforts Also Made to Find Substitute for Coal.

Special Cable, Copyright, 1930, by Tax Str. AND NEW YORK HERALP. PARIS, Feb. 14.--Experiments France with wood for the production of gas has not been uniformly successful, according to reports which have just The more extensive use of wood as fuel has been urged by the authorities be-cause of its cheapness and also because

of the scarcity of coal.

which has been conducting extensive to survey the industrial situation in Ire-experiments with the use of wood to land and make plans for its developproduce gas says he has found that ment. Nevertheless, just the other day thus making it necessary to renew manufacturing machinery more frequently
than otherwise would be necessary.

Tests continue, however, and French Hall in Cork. The Mayor, of course. pany, where he will be compelled to manufacturers are trying hard tear down a massive pile of frozen coal. manufacturers are trying hard to find

Continued from First Page.

the position of that Rastus Johnson who had a firm hold on a bear's tail.

Nither Rastus nor Lloyd George in
the circumstances cherishes any lust of
destruction against the bear. They are thinking of themselves. So is the bear-Ireland—and Ireland is not only thinkng, but feeling There is widespread sentiment in Eng-

land in favor of chucking Ireland on its own, even though many Britishers beown, even though many Britishers believe it will result in something like a
Donnybrook hara-kiri. The wisest of
them, on the other hand, read only too
well the hatred in Ireland for "perfidious Albion." They remember that
ireland lies athwart the great ports of
the Mersey and the Bristol Channel.
They remember in old days how Spanish
The other side of the question shows
the same anomaly. Lord French, its They remember in old days how Spanish and French enemies of Britain cast sheep's eyes upon Ireland. They take very good pains to see that no one for-gets the tragic recent connection between Roger Casement and the Germans. None are acclaiming their allegiance to the of them is prepared to take the risk com-Zemstvo regime. L. Kradovetski, first mitting another Helgoland blunder, a thousand times as big and ten times nearer home. They cannot admit of a sovereign Ireland independent of Eng-land. But all of them are seeking ear-

Settlement Plan in Disfavor. The settlement now foreshadowed in

the double Parliament, single Council home rule bill to be presented immediately upon the sitting of Parliament represents the present embodiment of their hopes. Never was a legislative measure conceived under less favorable auspices. Nobody likes it except the little group of Government officials who drew it. No one else sees any hope in it. The air is filled with objurgation and here has adopted a resolution support- wild determination; neither side will listen to talk of compromise.

It would indeed be a hardy soul who would predict the emergency of an independent Irish republic, though that is the avowed, unalterable purpose of Sinn Fein, representing the largest, best or ful political sentiment that has ever been known in Iriah history. Sinn Fein offi-cially will listen to no talk of compromise. But there are thousands of people in Ireland. I talked to scores who have supported Sinn Feln in this demand, but who privately admit its ultimate futility. They do not, however, care how far Sinn Fein presses its campaign at this time. They even do not object to the violence of the means used. They dislike and distrust England as cordially as any and they say that Irish history teaches them that only this argument of terror has ever, or will ever, gain reforms from the British statesmen and the Irish bureau-cracy through which as a rule British statesmen get their Irish views.

It must not be assumed for a momen nowever that Dail Elrann is itself re sponsible for all the violence in Ireland. As a matter of fact Dall Eirann is an organization of remarkably cool and in-tellectual efficiency. It maintains the Irish Volunteers; they are the army of the Irish Republic. But it would be hard to attribute to its organization all of the cidents which the British press invari-Communistic and anarchist proclama-tions continue to be scattered in the streets occasionally, but their effect has not been evident. A meeting announced one illustration; it is easy to cife a dosen

> The Evening Telegrom of Dublin evening edition of the long suppressed Freeman's Journal, for weeks ran at the head of its first page, a double column head reading "Peaceful England," under gist of crimes of violence carried in the London press. The list bore a strange resemblance to similar columns in which the London press purported to set forth the disturbed state of Ireland. days wandering from the Vice-Regal Lodge and Dublin Castle to the Sinn Fein headquarters and the homes of its most violent supporters not a soul thrust

One striking feature of nearly all ac-counts of Irish violence is the conclud-ing phrase "Nobody was hurt." The orrespondents sent amazing stories of sours of rifle fire from "at least three hundred men' against a police barracks. and in the end an attack concluding with the blowing up of one whole end of the building. "No one was injured." The building. "No one was injured." The London papers print an account of a payonet charge by military and po-

ce" upon a procession approaching ne Munsion House. Again "no one was urt." One recent story starts off: "Sinn "einer shot dead." It was an attack on military forry carrying the household goods of a constable. Unfortunately the dead man's body fell into the wollen river and was washed away."

I was bidding farewell to an Irish

elling me of wonderful new flocks of wild geese in Wexford,
"Come down," said he. "and you'll have a week's wonderful shooting."

"Geess or policemen?" I asked. "Either one you want," he replied with a great guffaw. And the big policeman in the corner joined in the laugh teo. But all of this does not mean to say there is no violence in Ircland. The country is disturbed; it is on edge. Sinn Fein, puoting no less an authority than Car-linal Mercler, repudiates the authority of the British Government. It declares that Irishmen, though they may avail of its functions, are not in conscience bound to yield to its power. They say it is the authority of an alien occupying enemy force—just like the Germans in Belgium And Ireland is crammed with restless and adventurous young men. Also Ire-land is sown with powerful secret societies, against many of which the charge of fathering violence has been

Ireland, like the rest of the world, is world war calloused on the loss of life. and Ireland has a long tradition of inernal political violence. Here and there are no more numerous and no more powerful than in the Second Assembly dis-trict of Manhattan, for instance. The incidents of the poultry feud culminatpeated in a business dispute or two in ireland. , But it must be said that Sinn Fein itself is already taking measures to suppres 'heso manifestations British military and police authority have failed.

For instance, in loyely Kerry, where dairy farming is as prosperous as car he wealthy farmers' sons organized their own Vigilance Committee in two parishes. Most of these boys were memers of Sinn Fein, though so far as J ould learn their organization had no official Sinn Pein authority. Neverthe less, they effectively eliminated from the community a brigand named Lemy whose pleasing business it had been to sell the services of himself, and friends for the deflection of trade from one creamery to another through poisonbarns and crops.

Sinn Fein Plans Government.

Perhaps the most important activity of the Sinn Fein Government is the efof the scarcity of coal.

A director of one of the companies try, Agriculture and Local Government I the police and the Castle took comis-

ance only of the rebel authority which boser in the south. Both sides undoubt- day, And, it must be said, the Irish land. Hot as the blood reud rages and initiated the movement. The members of the commission were thrown out of the City Hall before the eyes of Arthur Henderson, the British Labor leader, and a party of his colleagues touring Ireland. The result of the incident, there-

The whole Irish problem is shot with this curious anomaly represented by the Cork incident. Though the mass of the And in the banks, incidentally, there

the same anomaly. Lord French, the Viceroy, acknowledged a practical state of war. He lives in constant peril of his own life. Yet I heard an Irishman at his own table assure him that the brigand Lemy would be "taken care of without troubling your law."

It is obvious to every one that such an

anomaly cannot continue, and the one big fact that makes its continuance im possible is the national consciousness of the Drish people. They will be content with no British settlement; it must be an Irish settlement. This is not new. It was what prompted Lloyd George to call his Irish convention in 1917. The only trouble with that convention was that its membership was hand picked, and then, the field. Ulater will not yield without when it did come to something like a a show of force, probably not without conclusion which might have been aceptable to all Ireland, the British Government repudiated it.

The root of that repudiation was Ul-

stter. In British politics Ulster comes very close to meaning the Unionist party. The Unionist party has a long tradition and a powerful organization in British politics. During the coming session of Parliament it will be, to a cer-

Ireland. Nevertheless, while Ulster represents the vast bulk of Irish prosperity ducing results irrespective of politics. tiny fraction of Ireland. Obstacles to Settlement.

To sum it all up, in fact, it seemed to

Ulster's two bogies are Papacy and the force an Irish settlement are many tariff. Absolute independence, republi- Seldom has the British press carried

edly swell their apparent atrength viewpoint has more substantial champthrough terrorism. There's many a man in the south unshakable for au Irish republic because he fears, not only the ill opinion, but the bird shet of his neighbors. There's many a grimly determined Covenanter in the north, grimly deter-

Cork incident.

Irish people refuse to give mora.

Irish people refuse to give to give the golden results of Irish

with the golden results of Ir ever the organisms of modern comperce function. That is the great foundation of hopefulness in Ireland. One of the richest men in Dublin, a

real Irish business man, is neither a Sinn Feiner nor a Unionist. During the motor strike his automobiles ran with permits from Dublin Caste and with safe conducts from the Sinn Fein and terests throughout the country. "What about Ulster resistance?" asked him.

"I could break it myself in two weeks," he replied.

There was much vainglory in his ex-pression, but it would seem to be true that the interests of the two sections are actually, practically, commercially so in-terwoven that the campaign of the Ulster volunteers, provided they ever do take the field to defend the line of the Boyne, will be short lived. Too many banks might fail cuber side of the suppositious trenches.

Whatever the settlement is to be the

Ulster volunteers will undoubtedly take the actual shedding of blood, but there is blood being shed in Ireland to-day. There blood being shed in Ireland to-day. There would be less of it shed in Ulster after a settlement.

of politics. It is there for the sele purpose of preserving order in Ireland: It does so with two arms—the Royal Irish

British Courts Languish.

Courts of justice are languishing in Ircland. Rare indeed is the witness who can be found to testify against one who has come into collision with the police or the British law. Even in civil actions also percentage of the men and women the British law. tain extent, as it always has been, a de-the British law. Even in civil actions able percentage of the men and women cisive minority. It is thus that the voice Sinn Fein has set up its own system of in that civil service are far more in of Ulster sounds unduly loud at West-minster. arbitration, and there's many a barrister and solicitor in Dublin and Cork to-day

The conclusion from all these observations is to me, at least, that no Engin the commercial sense, and while it is lish settlement will settle Ireland. It gences in Ulster that cold practicality is pro- may be that if Lloyd George's Home Of ce may be that if Lloyd George's Home

Rule bill is passed and the double-acting macinery set up. Ireland in conto the Royal Irish Constabulary, there own settlement. The plan which the mass of the best opinion I heard in Constituent Assembly elected by uni-

ions on Fieet street than possibly it has ever had. It is too early yet to predict the result of the trip of the British Labor delegation to Ireland. But the importance, the political importance, of the impression made upon these leaders in whose hands it is more

than possible that the political future than possible that the political future of Great Britain will rest cannot be overestimated. They were thrown directly into the scenes of viotence at Thuries; they saw how the Castle Government handled the Irish industrial invastigators at Cork. Whether their recommendations prescribe the method of settlement, they are sure to demand a phase as in the most viscous and of change in the most vigorous and ef-

feative fashion.

There is not the alightest likelihood that Ireland will calm down of its own accord in the present circumstances. Emigration has been stopped throughout the war: the young manhood of Ireland did not offer itself in sacrifice upon the battlefield. As a result there are nearly 200,000 young men in Ireland to-day who might otherwise have been in Canada. America, Australia—or dead. They are intensely active. In cold fact, they constitute a recognized menace to the peaceful solution of the Irish problem in the manner of which they do not approve. Most of them belong to the Irish Volunteers. Large numbers of them are sober, inspired, plous—but of them are sober, inspired, plous—but desperate. They will never cease from agitation; it is always a possibility that they may step from agitation into arm-ed and open war—that's what they call

Lord French Sits on Volcano. At the same time there is a good

deal of the sublime in the cool courage with which Lord French and the Castle Government endeavor to sit on this volcano. Ostensibly that Government is out Constabulary and some 30,000 British sol-

sympathy with Ireland than with the Irish Government. It is worthy of note It is not necessary to make invidious who is mourning the disappearance of a that the Sinn Fein secret service has comparisons between the two sections of finely litigious clientels. vice of the Government: It has proven the better of the two military intelli-

ically, sentimentally, if you will, but a trol of that machinery may evolve its are few police bodies in the world to own settlement. The plan which the compare with it for discipline, bravery mass of the best opinion I heard in and intelligence, but the Royal Irish Con-Ireland adheres to calls for an Irish stabulary is for the most part Irish. It me that most of the difficulties in the versal suffrage.

way of an Irish settlement are bogies. The immediate political elements sprung up almost a bleed feud. But pieces.

raised by selfish politicians on both sides. bearing compellingly in a direction to there are frish Republic leaders frankly a chase. the other folk of Ireland there has counting upon large defections from the The picture is a study of a bouquet constabulary once there is drawn cleanly of flowers. He is being held for excanism, is, perhaps, just as much of a more Irish news than it is carrying to- the issue as between Ireland and Eng-

it has received at the hands of the Government-low pay, inadequate protection for wives and families, and, last and by he means least, the yet unex. plained removal of Sir Joseph Byrna, their beloved commander. "England will not be moved by me der and terrorism," is the note struck by a large section of the British press,

But the fact remains and is recognized by the entire British press that murder and terrorism are but the symp-toms of a more deep seated disease which is crying out for a deep seated Kerry they take life easy-and

more heated as it becomes with each outrageous killing of a constable, the re-

I. C. has already shown faint signs of

dissatisfaction with certain treatment

they take it often," in the immortal words of Ambrose Lambert, expresses the Irish viewpoint to some extent on these "crimes."

LONDON TO PARIS AIR SERVICE IS SPEEDY

Delivery of Mail and Goods Becomes Common.

Special Cable, Copyright, 19:0, by Tun Sun AND New York Renath. Paris, Feb. 14:-Rapid airplane delivery service between Paris and London is becoming one of the ordinary don is becoming one of the ordinary things in the daily life of the modern Frenchman or Englishman. No more striking illustration of this could be found than an incident which happened o Holt Thomas, a noted English engi

He was on his way to the Rivlera from London when, in Paris, he dis-covered that he had forgotten to bring with him some of his favorite brand of cigars. He telephoned to London in the morning asking that some of these ci-gars be sent to him and at 3:40 o'olock n the afternoon they were delivered

They were delivered at the Bouget serodrome at 2:45 o'clock, passed the customs five minutes later and within fifty minutes were in possession of Mr. WORRIED BY PICTULE, CUTS IT.

Frenchman Couldn't Sleep for

Painting in Paris Salon. Special Cable, Copyright, 1930, by Tnu Sun AND NEW YORK HERALD,

Panis. Feb. 14. - Declaring that a pictura in the Salon des Indépendants worried him all the day and caused him to pass sleepless nights" a man who said his name was Delvigne took it pieces. The police arrested him after

amination regarding his sanity.

FREE

A 10-Day Tube of

Pepsodent. Send the

coupon. Make this test

for your teeth's sake.

then see for yourself

what it does.



Stain Your Teeth

And See the Film Which Wrecks Them

All Statements Approved by High Dental Authorities

Stain your teeth, as your dentist does, with an iodine solution. You will see dark patches, probably. And those are film. There is more film which you don't see.

Film is that viscous coat which you feel with your tongue. It clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays. The tooth brush does not end it. The ordinary tooth paste does not dissolve it. So much of it remains and may do a ceaseless damage.

There lies the cause of most tooth troubles. That is why so many brushed teeth discolor and decay. Tooth troubles are constantly increasing, and the reason lies in film.

Their Greatest Enemy

Film is what discolors - not the teeth. It is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Thus night and day, while you feel that teeth are kept clean, that film may be doing ceaseless, fearful damage.

These facts have long been known. Dental science has for years sought a way to fight film. But periodic cleaning in the dentist's chair seemed the only real remover.

Now science has discovered an efficient film combatant - one for daily use. Able authorities have proved it by convincing tests. Leading dentists all over America are now urging its adoption.

Now the method is embedied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent-a modern, scientific tooth paste. Its use has spread until millions of teeth show its benefits. And a 10-Day Tube, for home test, is being sent to anyone who asks.

We Apply a Digestant

Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the di-gestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to day by day com-

Pepsin long seemed impossible. It must be activated, and the usual agent is an acid harmful to the teeth. But science has found, after years of research, a harmless activating method. And now this efficient film combatant can be every day applied.

Quick, Visible Results

The results of Pepsodent are quick and apparent. You can see them in the mirror, you can feel them with your tongue. Millions have already made this test.

Now you owe it to yourself and yours. Compare the new way with the old ways. Judge between them by the visible results. Then say which method your home should employ. This ten-day test is a pleasant lesson

which one never can forget.

Look in Ten Days Note the Luster

done it already.

On every hand you see to-day the glistening teeth which Pepsodent can bring. Make your own teeth like them, then

the absence of the slimy film. See how the teeth whiten as the fixed film disappears. This test will be a revelstion. It will show you the folly

.Mail the coupon to us today.

A scientific film combatant, based on pepsin. Leading dentists everywhere now urge its daily use. Druggists everywhere are supplied with large tubes

The New-Day Dentifrice



We urge you to make this ten-day test. Millions have

decide if you always want them. Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark

of cleaning teeth in inefficient

1 10-DAY TUBE FREE

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY. 1104 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. Mail 18-Day Tube of Pepsodent to